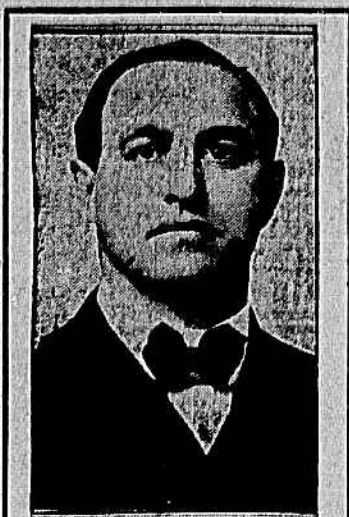


LONDON WORKINGMAN GASPING FOR MORE ROOM

John Mitchell Tells of the Daily
Experiences of Toiling
Millions.

HOUSES SMALL AND CROWDED

Labor Leader Says British Me-
tropolis Needs Rapid Transit
and Tenement Dwellings.



JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Mine
Workers of America.

The most interesting thing which I have seen about London is not St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey, but the homes of the London workingmen. The stranger in London is struck by the endless streets, extending hundreds of miles, and containing row after row of small houses, in which reside the men who have made the city what it is. The impression is very different from that of New York. In that great American city the streets are flanked on both sides by huge tenements, each of them containing hundreds of inhabitants. London, on the contrary, is a city of small houses, and the population, instead of living in the air, as in New York, is spread over an immense and ever-increasing area. It is almost impossible for the casual visitor to understand or appreciate the immensity of London. A mere statement that it is greater than any other city in the world; that its population is larger than that of Scotland or Ireland, or of any State of the Union, except New York and Pennsylvania, does not mean half so much as a "bus ride" through the endless miles of streets in the workingmen's districts.

I have spent many hours in various sections of this city, where wage-earners dwell, and have gathered vivid impressions from what I have seen and from what has been told to me. This city seems like a great, overgrown town. Its population is increasing by leaps and bounds. Every train brings in new people from the country or from foreign shores; and fresh throngs are yearly dumped into the great, seething, roaring sea of humanity which makes up the vast metropolis. Houses go up at the rate of tens of thousands per year, but still there is no room for the newcomers who crowd in so rapidly. There is no room to breathe; no room to live; no chance for the average workingman of moderate income to live with comfort and in healthy and pleasant surroundings.

Great Cry for Rooms.

The great cry of London is for room. The city does not have to deal with the problem which confronts Manhattan, where two millions are pressed in between the North and the East Rivers. Here there is a chance to expand in every direction; to the north, to the south, to the east, to the west; but hitherto this extension has not been sufficiently rapid to keep pace with the ever-increasing population. There is still considerably over a million workingmen and workingwomen in the great city, and these must be accommodated with residences more or less close to their work. If there were an extensive and rapid system of electric traction, with overhead and underground railways leading to all parts of the city, the average workingman might live at a distance of eight or ten miles from the center of the metropolis and still get to his work in time. As it is, the great mass of the working population is congested in the inner portions of the town, with the result that the houses of the people are crowded beyond their capacity.

Even the most crowded districts of London are probably not quite so densely populated as certain congested portions of New York city. As for instance, some of the wards on the East and West Side; but the actual conditions are worse. There is more room in a six-story tenement than in a two-story bungalow. In London hundreds of thousands of people swarm in dirty houses and rookeries, in cellars, in back alleys, and in tumble-down shanties, compared to which some of the worst tenements of New York are like palaces. The overcrowding becomes worse with each succeeding year. If we count those people as overcrowded who live two or more in a room, it will be found that considerably over a million of London's inhabitants would come within this class. There are many who live four in a room, many who live six and eight, and there are even places where twelve persons occupy one room.

In certain sections of the city the overcrowding is even more intense. Taking London as a whole, thirty out of every hundred people live in an overcrowded condition—in other words, two or more to a room; in some sections, fifty-five to sixty per cent. live in a similar state. In the famous Whitechapel district, over seven-eighths of the population is living four or more to a room.

How Poorer Classes Live.

We hear terrible stories of how the poorer classes of this giant metropolis live, or rather exist, in the houses which their means permit them to occupy. A room may be divided between two families, lodgers may be taken in, or a bed may be let out, or divided between a man who works by the day and one who works by night. It is impossible to see the conditions, and quite impossible to realize them. The overcrowding exists not only in the Whitechapel district, but in West London, and in many other parts of the city. The pressure for rooms near to the center of the town causes rents to rise constantly, and the tenant is at the mercy of the landlord or his agent, who exacts from him the uttermost penny. The tenants rebel occa-

sionally against this continued increase of the rent, and boycotts and even riots have occurred; but all this does not avail, the price of rooms still rises and crowding becomes worse and worse. The tenant who does not pay promptly is speedily evicted, and there are always plenty of others who will take the place the moment it is vacated.

Rooms Not Always Available.

Even rooms, such as they are, are not always available. When you crowd over a million people in a narrow circle and force them to be near their work; when you pour into this already teeming population tens of thousands of new arrivals; when the demand for rooms increases faster than the supply, it becomes impossible, sooner or later, to find places for the newcomers; the new houses do not accommodate the new people, and rooms in the old houses, dingy and dirty and unhealthy as they may be, are not always available. Not seldom it has happened that workingmen, holding jobs and with money in their pockets, have actually been unable to secure any sort of rooms for their families, and have been obliged to apply to the workhouses. Even rooms which are secured after much effort are unworthy of the name. Damp, grimy cellars, reeking with an accumulation of filth; dirty, tumble-down shanties in the rear of other dirty houses, at the back of blind alleys; and tenements on streets strung together in crooked lanes; all filled with countless throngs of men and women, and with hordes of little children, are a commonplace sight in this wealthy city. The stranger in London might walk miles and miles through streets of dark, low, forbidding houses, with smoke-covered, blackened walls, filled to overflowing with human beings, who are taxed to their utmost paying power for the privilege of living in these horrible hovels.

For a Minimum Wage.

When one compares the average wage of the workingman in London with the wages of rooms, the latter seem extremely exorbitant. Rent of rooms seems to average from 50 cents to \$1.00 and more per week; and this rent often rises to one-fourth, and not infrequently to one-third, of the income of the workingman. It is a movement now on foot to compel a minimum wage of 25s. (or \$6.25) per week, since below that sum it is practically impossible for a workingman to live with his family in any decent comfort in London.

Many attempts have been made during the last generation to improve the housing conditions of the poor of the metropolis. Laws have been passed requiring better, safer and more permanent dwelling places and insisting upon improved sanitary conditions generally. The railroads have been compelled to run a number of workingmen's trains at reduced fares, so as to permit the service of many of the lines still leaves much to be wished for. The real underlying cause of the fearful congestion of many London districts is the lack of a complete system of cheap and rapid transportation. The omnibuses and trams are very slow, and do not provide anything like the facilities afforded by American electric railways. There are several underground railways which take the people out, and the service of the Great Eastern Railway is said to be entirely admirable. Very much, however, remains to be done before the working population of London can be released from the overcrowding and congestion under which it now suffers.

Improvement in Conditions.

Fortunately, some improvement is being made in the conditions, under which the London poor live, by public-spirited citizens and by the city government. There are several foundations for establishing model tenements and model cottages, and these residences show a vast improvement in the conditions of living. I saw some of these tenements, which appeared to be clean and well-appointed, and I noticed that in many of the windows there were flowers, which show that the residents take an interest and pleasure in their surroundings. These model dwellings are organized on what is called a four per cent. philanthropic basis; they seem to have done much good, although, by reason of the high rents, they do not reach the very poor.

What London needs, and will probably secure eventually, is improved rapid transit, and the building of tenements near the centers of the city, in the form of little shanties and rookeries, which now disfigure the place. Until some such reforms are inaugurated, the poor of the city will continue to suffer from the diseases and the high death-rate which prevail in the workingmen's districts. The only walk-through the sections of the metropolis chiefly occupied by wage earners, one is forcibly and painfully struck by the pallor of many of the inhabitants, and by their sickly and anaemic condition. Not until London has discovered the way of housing its people in a reasonable manner can it hope to have a population which will be physically sane and sound.

Needs Rapid Transit.

JOHN MITCHELL,
In collaboration with Walter E. Weyl.
Next article: "Labor in Politics."

BON AIR BREEZES.

A Quiet Week Well Fitted for
Comfort of Summer Sojourners.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BON AIR, VA., July 23.—In addition to the cooling breezes that always find their way through the pines on the granite hills around and about Bon Air, the home folks and the summer sojourners have enjoyed this week copious showers that from day to day have helped to cool the air and make an additional light blanket necessary for actual night comfort at times.

The village has been quiet this week. It is always quiet, but something there are social stunts that create more or less of a quiet stir, but this week there has been a total absence of these. A lawn party by the Library Association is booked for one night next week, and there is talk of a coming event to entertain things and make life worth a little bit more for the living.

Miss Constance Bates has returned from an extended trip in West Virginia. Misses Maude and Virginia Lee Miller have returned from Virginia Beach, where they spent a couple of weeks most pleasantly.

Mrs. Watkins, of lower Chesterfield, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John A. Hancock, at Mrs. Montague's cottage. Miss Augustus Nixon, of Ashland, has been the guest this week of Miss Inez Montague and Miss Fannie Wilhite.

Mrs. J. C. Van Meter, of Kentucky, is visiting Mrs. L. S. McElroy, across the bridge.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitlitt and Miss Mary Whitlitt, of Richmond, have taken rooms at the Le Noel for the remainder of the summer.

The Sunday schools of the western part of Chesterfield county are managed by wide-awake workers. The school at Bethel Baptist Church, near Hallsboro, is one of the best managed and most prosperous schools in the county. Its superintendent, Mr. R. A. Jones, a useful man in church and community, and a leader in good works, is at the head of the West Chesterfield Union. This union last year ran a most successful excursion from Amelia Courthouse, taking in the Sunday schools all along the route. This year they have arranged for another over the same route for next Tuesday. They lack the energetic R. H. Bruce to manage the Amelia end of the enterprise, but have an efficient substitute in D. B. Gregory, from the same point. All along the route the excursion is being talked and worked, and the children have put down next Tuesday as a "red letter" day in their calendar.

The above union will hold its regular quarterly meeting with the Mt. Hermon Baptist Church school next Sunday, 31st instant. It will be an all-day affair, after the order of the old-fashioned "big meeting." Prominent speakers will furnish the "feast for the soul," while the good housewives of the community will dispense such elegant viands as those of old Chesterfield know so well how to provide, and everybody is invited to attend.

AUTOMOBILE LINE.

One From Salisbury to Spencer.

Tax Case Answer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALISBURY, N. C., July 23.—The Yadkin River Park Company, which was recently organized at Spencer, is learned, has decided to operate an automobile line between Salisbury, Spencer and High Point, and the only local transfer business, as was at first intended.

The town of Spencer, D. L. Parker, tax collector, through their attorneys, has filed their answer to the suit of J. P. Rivington, a citizen of that place, who a few days ago in an affidavit alleged that the town is collecting an illegal rate of taxes. The plaintiff alleges that the levy as made by the former Board of Aldermen for the year 1903, in conflict with the constitutional equation between poll and property taxes, and therefore uncollectable; that the defendant threatens to levy on plaintiffs property for the taxes so levied, and that such procedure would result in irreparable loss. The defendant denies that such is the case, and that no threats have been made, and that no loss could result from the collection of the taxes. The plaintiff, on the other hand, asks the court to collect all of the taxes of Spencer, which would certainly prove disastrous to the progress of the town and necessarily close the public schools. The plaintiff further asks the court to raise the tax on polls, provided it is necessary to observe the equation in municipalities.

ONE DEAD; ONE HURT.

Fatal Shooting in a Crowd of
Negroes in Covington.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
COVINGTON, VA., July 23.—Garfield Golden, a negro man, shot and killed Annie Washington, an eleven-year-old negro girl, and probably fatally wounded Georgia Perkins, a negro woman, in Smith's restaurant here at noon yesterday. Golden was shot at a woman named Hill, but missed his mark, with the foregoing result. In the intense excitement which the shooting occasioned Golden succeeded in escaping.

Golden was the victim of his shooting were among the great crowd of negroes that were in town for the Robinsons' show.

A way to win is to get on the inside track. Tee-Dee Wanta hold that position and will share it with you.

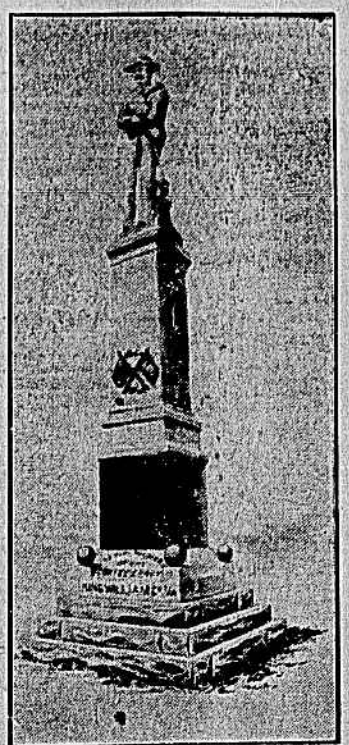
WILL UNVEIL A MONUMENT

Memorial to Confederate Sol-
diers Erected at King Wil-
liam Courthouse.

EXERCISES THURSDAY NEXT

Hon. A. C. Braxton the Orator.
Other Prominent Speakers,
Including Governor.

On Thursday next the handsome Confederate monument, which has been erected at King William Courthouse, to the memory of the heroes from King William county who lost their lives in the war between the States will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The monument is one of the hand-



TO CONFEDERATE DEAD.
Erected at King William Courthouse.

somest that has yet been erected in the State. It stands twenty-four feet in height from the base to the top of the figure. The memorial consists of a base of Virginia granite, with a polished die, containing the 457 names of those who fell during the Civil War period. On this pedestal stands the figure of a Confederate soldier, at parade rest. This is of Italian marble, hewn in Italy, according to the model made in Richmond. The figure is six feet in height and represents a typical infantryman of that day and time.

The monument is now ready for the unveiling, all the details having been completed by J. Henry Brown, of this city, who has done the work. The granite used was taken from his quarries near this city.

The Faithful Women.

The necessary funds for the erection of the memorial have been gotten, through the untiring labors of a number of patriotic ladies. Prominent among these were Mrs. B. D. Moncure, Mrs. Palmer, Natalie Garrett, Barbara Gregory, Irene Gary, Elizabeth Douglas Weathers, Lucy Burke, Virginia Hill, Margaret Crump, Music by West Point Glee Club. In introductory address, Hon. H. Lewis, Principal of the school, President Mrs. T. D. Moncure, Orator of the day, Hon. Allen Caperton Braxton, Dinner. Meeting of officers of the association. Music, Richmond band. Addresses—Governor A. J. Montague, Judge George W. Christian, T. D. Moncure and others. Unveiling of portrait of Colonel William R. Aylett in the courthouse. Reunion of old soldiers.

The program is as follows:

Prayer, Unveiling—Sponsor, Miss Jessie Carter Lewis; mads of honor—Misses Elyse Scott Robinson, Margaret Howard Palmer, Natalie Garrett, Barbara Gregory, Irene Gary, Elizabeth Douglas Weathers, Lucy Burke, Virginia Hill, Margaret Crump, Music by West Point Glee Club. In introductory address, Hon. H. Lewis, Principal of the school, President Mrs. T. D. Moncure, Orator of the day, Hon. Allen Caperton Braxton, Dinner. Meeting of officers of the association. Music, Richmond band. Addresses—Governor A. J. Montague, Judge George W. Christian, T. D. Moncure and others. Unveiling of portrait of Colonel William R. Aylett in the courthouse. Reunion of old soldiers.

Interesting Programme.

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The proper thing for a man looking for opportunities is to buy The Times-Dispatch and examine The Tee-Dee Want Ad. Columns.

An ad. in The Tee-Dee Wants, no matter how small, brings tenfold results before the nightfall.

A CARD.

Having severed my connection with O. H. Berry & Co., I am pleased to inform my many friends and the public that I have been engaged by JULIAN W. TYLER, Clothier, Hatter, Shoer and Gents' Furnisher, north-west corner First and Broad Streets, where I shall be pleased to have you call and examine as complete a line of men's wear as can be found in the city. I shall be pleased to have you call and examine as complete a line of men's wear as can be found in the city. I shall be pleased to have you call and examine as complete a line of men's wear as can be found in the city.

J. E. BECHER.

With JULIAN W. TYLER,
Northwest corner First and Broad.

A PRINCE ENDORSES PE-RU-NA

For Summer Colds, Coughs and All Catarrhal Ailments



PRINCE JONAH KALANIANA'OLE.

Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, Delegate in Congress from Hawaii, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., says:

"I can cheerfully recommend your Peruna as a very effective remedy for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."

PRINCE JONAH KALANIANA'OLE.

The Cause of Consumption Often a Common Cold.

Nine cases of consumption out of ten occur in this way: A person catches cold. The cold is not properly cured, and they quickly catch another one. This cold is dilly-dallied with by no treatment, or some treatment that is ineffectual and the cold continues. Then they catch another cold and begin to cough. Then they take cough syrups but they do not good.

By and by they get tired of taking medicine and give up in despair. Their cold continues, and their cough grows worse. Then they apply to a doctor and only to find that they are in the first stages of consumption.

At any time during the progress of the catarrh, from the first onset of the cold to its final settlement in the lungs, Peruna can be relied upon to check the progress of the catarrh. Sometimes after a diagnosis of consumption has been made by competent physicians Peruna has permanently cured. We have testimonials from many people who have been given up to die of consumption, who claim to have been cured by Peruna.

We do not recommend Peruna as a consumption cure, but we do claim that it will prevent consumption if taken before the disease is thoroughly established. It is only the cases of incipient consumption that we feel confident that Peruna will cure.

The Great Test of a Medicine is the Result Obtained.

The Source of Catarrh Must be Reached if it is Cured—
Pe-ru-na Cures.

Catarrh is simply a flabby condition of the mucous membrane. This flabbiness has been brought about by exposure to cold, which finally depraves the nerves supplying the mucous membrane. Peruna operates immediately to strengthen these nerves and give tone to the mucous membrane. There is no other internal remedy that has proven effective in all cases.

The most distinguished men of the United States have no hesitation in lending their influence to assist in letting the people know of the virtues of Peruna. Nearly one-half the people are in some degree affected by catarrh. Therefore it is almost a national curse and it is of national import that the people should know of Peruna.

Peruna Cannot Be Imitated. Some things may be successfully imitated, but Peruna cannot be. Every one purchasing Peruna should look out for imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have ever used Peruna, or if you have ever tasted it, you are not in the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but all those beginning the use of Peruna should beware.

Beware of imitations. Believe no one who tells you that he has a remedy that is making the same cure that Peruna is making. If you have any doubt as to the genuineness of the bottles of Peruna, you are using, write to Dr. Hartman and the fraud, if there be any, will soon be detected.

A Presidential Candidate on the Populist Ticket Endorses Pe-ru-na.

Hon. John B. Weaver, of Colfax, Ia., a candidate for the presidency on the Populist ticket, written from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I can unhesitatingly recommend your remedy, Peruna, for coughs, colds and catarrh. I have used it myself, and it will do all you claim for it."—John B. Weaver.

A cold is the beginning of catarrh. It may cause catarrh of any of the internal organs—the head, throat, lungs and stomach. A remedy that will cure all these different effects of cold, Peruna is such a remedy. We have letters from all over the United States attesting to this fact. The poor and rich alike use and recommend it. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. It is an absolute scientific certainty.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the ones given. We can give our readers a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic and grateful letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

PITITABLE STORY OF STARVING CREW

Captain Was Dead and Men
Had Neither Food Nor
Water.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 23.—A pitiable story of suffering and death at sea, of a ship without a navigating officer and with a half-starved crew who had neither food nor water when help came to them, was brought here to-day by the officers of the Hamburg-American line steamer Tenedos, which arrived from the Levant.

When the Tenedos was north of Mal deira Islands, July 8th, she sighted a sailing vessel showing signals of distress, and a short time later came up with the Italian bark San Pietro, bound from Montevideo, for Genoa, with a cargo of guano.

When an officer from the steamer was sent on board, the bark, a most deplorable condition was found to exist. A half-starved, thoroughly exhausted crew stood helplessly about the deck. The captain had died and had been buried at sea, and the mate, the only other person on the ship with any knowledge of navigation, was lying at a point of death in the cabin. The store of provisions and water had been completely exhausted.

In this helpless condition, after the crew had worn themselves out attempting to work the ship, with no knowledge of where they were, the signal of distress had been sent. Hope had been nearly abandoned when the Tenedos hove in sight. After the sick mate had been attended by the Tenedos surgeon, a plentiful supply of provisions and water was put on board the distressed bark and the steamer's first officer and an able seaman were detailed to assist in taking her to her destination.

"End Seat Hog," Perhaps.

President Roosevelt, Judge Parker, and Vice-President nominee Davis, are all expected to be present at the annual riding. When Senator Fairbanks, and what is his favorite means for enjoying a pleasure outing? If he wishes to make a hit and appear to be truly Democratic, he should announce that his preference is an end seat in an open trolley car—Boston Herald.

Teaching Art of Fishing.

The Canadian government has undertaken the development of the Atlantic fisheries on an extensive scale. It is proposed to establish an experimental station at Canoe, where the Nova Scotia fishermen will learn the art and culture of fishery experts, and a number of Scotch fishermen are to be brought over and established in Nova Scotia.

-CASINO-

MR. JAKE WELLS
PRESENTS
JULIA REDMOND
SUPPORTED BY
AL. HAYNES
AND AN EXCELLENT COMPANY
WEEK OF JULY 25.

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNES-

(WEDNESDAY MATINEE)

THE EXHILARATING COMEDY.

ATRIPTO NEW YORK

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE MERRY MUSICAL FARCE

TOO MUCH MARRIED

FATHER AFTER SON BECOMES INTOXICATED

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FRIDDERICKSBURG, VA., July 23.—William Sullivan, son of Daniel Sullivan, of Stafford county, ran away from home, and his father traced him to Alexandria. After he secured possession of the boy, he imbibed freely, and when he arrived here on his way home he had to be locked up. Yesterday morning he paid the usual fine in the Mayor's court. The boy went on home of his own accord when his father was locked up.

The Richmond. Commencing Monday, July 25th, the Richmond Hotel will be conducted on both European and American plans.

An ad. in The Tee-Dee Wants, no matter how small, brings tenfold results before the nightfall.

Phone 636.

Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges

10% OFF.

EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.

Richmond Plumbing & Mantel
Company.

26 NORTH NINTH.